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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

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Choice Poetry.

OLD MEMORIES.

Old Memories! old Memories!
What power can charge their airs!
How close they cling around the heart,
How dearly cherished there!
How often we will rest awhile
The cup of promised bliss,
And gladly turn us to the past,
To mingle with happiness!

Let others boast of coming joys,
And tell how brightly shine
Their hopes of future happiness—
Be Memory's pleasures mine,
I would not lose the recollections
Of one good action done,
To wave in the brightest wreath of Bliss
That Fancy ever spun.

Old Memories! old Memories!
As lone they rise around the heart,
How sadly sweet their tones!
How often we will rest awhile
As Memory, faithful to her trust,
Brings other scenes again,
To set their very truthfulness
In glowing array of light!

Oh! who would lose the memory
Of childhood's early day?
Would not be a mother's fondness,
A father's care away?
A friend, that loves us for ourself alone,
A sister's smile to cheer,
A brother's voice to bless us,
Where can we find these?

Where can we find the smile
Of welcome, and the kind caress,
That Fancy ever spun?
Where but around the fireside,
Where but around the hearth,
Where but in the Holiness which
Is found in Home on earth?

Old Memories! old Memories!
As lone they rise around the heart,
How sadly sweet their tones!
How often we will rest awhile
As Memory, faithful to her trust,
Brings other scenes again,
To set their very truthfulness
In glowing array of light!

There's more a light than to grow down
Around our pathway cast,
There's more a charm than can be penned in
The old register past.
Our memories are the mirror
That gives us back again
Each glowing picture,
Each bright and sunny scene,
Which we would have good from,
Or wish to see again.

Original Novelet.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY EMMA C. EMBURY, AUTHOR OF "RETRIBUTION, OR, THE VALE OF MELANCHOLY."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE STORM.

The storm is most nearly over the sea.
The clouds have thunder-mutterings done,
And lightnings have ceased to be.
In scarcely with the widowed song
Of Moore.

Happy had gone to her chamber to write a letter to Hagar's mother, which was to be the last. Some time had elapsed since she had received a letter from her, and she was anxious to know the reason why she had not written. She had, in fact, written two letters to her mother, but had destroyed them both, because they were filled with complaints against her husband, and she knew that they would distress the excellent parent of the house, so much that she would be unable to write to her for one or two days; and as Hagar had promised to return on that day, she thought it best to wait and see whether she would not be able to write a more cheerful letter. The first was written before Hagar had received the letter which informed her of the misfortune of Mr. Wilmot, and the second before she had received the letter which informed her of the misfortune of Mr. Wilmot's family. The first was written in the bitterness of her heart, and the second in the fullness of her joy at the prospect of her husband's return. She had just finished the latter, and was folding it, when she heard the sound of carriage wheels, and looking out of the window, she saw that the carriage which contained Hagar and Mrs. Wilmot had arrived at the door. She hastened down stairs, and upon the first landing-place met a waiting-maid, who informed her that Mrs. Wilmot had been taken suddenly ill, and upon this information she had gone to the parlor, where she found Hagar and Mrs. Wilmot's daughter, Miss Wilmot, who had been at school in the city, and they had returned together. Mrs. Wilmot was lying upon a sofa, and appeared to be very ill indeed. Happy was shocked at the appearance of her friend, and immediately inquired what was the matter.

"Oh, nothing much, I hope," replied Hagar, who had already recovered her self-possession, and who was now busily engaged in chafing the hands of her mother; "only a little faint, I believe, from the heat of the day, and the fatigue of the journey. Mamma, dear, you will be better presently, when you have had a little rest."

"Oh, I am very ill, my child," said Mrs. Wilmot, in a faint voice, "very ill indeed; but I am glad that I have seen you once more, and that you have heard the news from your own lips, rather than from a stranger. Where is Mr. Happy?"

"Here I am, madam," said Happy, who had followed Happy into the room, and who now stood at the foot of the sofa, gazing upon the pale face of Mrs. Wilmot with the most profound sympathy. "Here I am, madam, and I hope that you will soon be better."

"Thank you, sir," said Mrs. Wilmot, faintly; "I am very much obliged to you for your kindness to my daughter, and I hope that you will excuse me for not having thanked you before. Hagar, my child, you have told Mr. Happy all that has happened, I suppose?"

"Yes, mamma, I have told him all," said Hagar, "and he has been very kind indeed. But you must not talk any more now, mamma, dear, for you are very ill, and you must be quiet. Mr. Happy, will you please to ring the bell?"

Happy rang the bell as he was desired, and a waiting-maid appeared, who was followed by a footman, who was sent for a physician, and Mrs. Wilmot was then carried to her own chamber, where she was undressed and put to bed. Hagar then sent for Mrs. Happy, who immediately came to her friend's assistance, and who also sent for a physician. Mrs. Wilmot was then bled, and after the physicians had left the house, she fell into a quiet sleep, which lasted for several hours. When she awoke, she was much refreshed, and she expressed a wish to see Happy. He was accordingly sent for, and he found Mrs. Wilmot sitting up in bed, supported by pillows, and looking very much better than she had done in the morning. She received him very kindly, and thanked him for his attentions to herself and daughter, and then requested him to send Hagar to her. Hagar soon made her appearance, and Happy then left the room, and went down stairs to the parlor, where he found Mrs. Happy and Miss Wilmot. The latter was sitting upon a low ottoman, with her head resting upon the lap of Mrs. Happy, and she was weeping bitterly. Happy had given to her the letter which announced the misfortune of her father, and she had been overwhelmed with grief at the intelligence. Happy had also given to her the letter which Hagar had written to her mother, and which had been left unfinished, and she had read it with deep interest. She had also been informed by Happy that Hagar had received a letter from her father, and that he was coming to the city to see her, and she was anxious to see him, that she might express to him her sympathy for his misfortunes, and her admiration of the noble conduct of his son. Happy had also told her that Hagar's husband was expected to arrive in the city on the next day, and that he was coming to take his wife home with him. This information had caused her to weep more bitterly than she had done before, for she knew that Hagar would not leave her father in his present distress, and she knew that she would be left alone in the house with Mrs. Happy, who was a very disagreeable companion to her, and who had always treated her with coldness and neglect. Happy had also told her that Hagar had written to her husband, and that he had received a letter from him, which had been left unfinished, and that he had gone to the post-office to see if there was a letter from him in the mail which had arrived that morning. Miss Wilmot had also read the letter which Hagar had written to her husband, and she had been much affected by the kind and affectionate manner in which she had spoken of her father, and she had also been much pleased with the delicate manner in which she had alluded to her own misfortunes. She had also been much interested in the account which Hagar had given of her husband, and she had expressed a wish to see him, and to thank him for his kindness to her friend

pleasure. Think, we are under the same roof, sit daily at the same table, talk to church yards every Sunday, visit together, read together, ramble together, my twin-brother," said she, endeavoring kindly to soften the cruelties of this cheerless abandonment. "Is he we are so happy! alas! don't speak of it, don't let us become a bone of contention. No, and Mrs. Withers rather tenderly, more gravely, "my darling, better-thinking Mr. and Mrs. Withers can't be the very idea I have of my husband." "Come, my girl, wild stuff implied like the explosion of a squib.

Raymond folded his long fair hands together and fell into thought. "Let her be rich!"

"Hagar, I have always heard, read and dreamed much about the *maddening* love of woman, but I was little of it in you—little, little!"

"Have I want of confidence—is if that! Perhaps it is," said the girl, seriously. "I who terrible fear to risk life, limb or good opinion; I fear, oh! how I do fear to lose the affection of one who loves me; I fear to be too much with them; to ask any thing of them; I feel as though I would always rather serve them than receive every gift from them. Raymond, young as I am, I have already suffered so much from wounded pride and love, I know you would not readily believe this, but oh! listen—the first thing I loved in this wide world was Sophie; the first thing I remember was sleeping on her bosom, every night with, her sweet breath on my cheek; I do not remember she spoiled me, I was always with her, she was devoted to me, absorbed in me, until a new embryo appeared—a sister! oh! but, Raymond, forgive me, I suppose it was all right, only I did not comprehend it, and when I was scolded and pushed off, I slept all night, wounded all day, and then when she continued to neglect me, and when after the arrival of Romilly, all the child specters in the house and in the neighborhood left me altogether, and clustered around Rosalie like bees around a clover blossom; well, Raymond! perhaps it was my nature after all; I was made to be loved for my heart and to animate for my companions, I consoled myself for the want of affection, and while I could I grew really independent of it! my heart was as high and strong, I did not care for love—and yet I loved others in a half contemptuous right myself way, but I asked no sort of return, indeed I think it would have annoyed me; but now, Raymond! now I love you and I have your love and I tremble—I tremble lest I lose that also, no heart has been steady to me, no human heart I mean up to this time (it remains to be seen whether it will be, Raymond)—no human heart, I said—my position, Rosine and Romulus have been, and my girlish errors will be. Do you love me, Raymond, by the way, why I called my two favorites Rosine and Romulus?"

"I guess you thought, butter girl, that the fate of the two pour twins cast out to the wild to be tamed was not unlike that of little Hagar rocked upon the tree tops."

"You, that was it."

"My dear Hagar, you must forget these things, it was unmanly of us to remember them—forget any unhappy feeling, most cruel to remember them against dearest Sophie, whose mild life has been one offering for others."

"I do not remember them ever. I only recall them when forced to the recollection, and when I have to account to myself or to you for some strange trait foreign to a young girl's character, and then I recall them without bitterness as fact, not as injuries."

"Then, Hagar, love," said he, "I am now perfectly serious in what I am about to say. I must either marry you very soon or lose myself and you from you. Hagar, through the influence of one of my father's old friends, I have been offered the situation of attaché to the new embassy to the Court of Madrid, they and in three weeks from Monday's. Come, Hagar, shall I go?"

Hagar was silent.

"Listen, Hagar, all I ask of you is silently to shake remain three or four years—shall I go?"

Hagar's lips turned holier to the lover.

"Hagar, I am very weary of entirely, love me! I must either marry you or tear myself away from you! one or the other! and soon! Come! which shall I do, Hagar?"

"We are very happy as we are, remain with us, this is your home, stay, you shall have as much of my company as you wish, the more the better; I will give up all my other and minor events when you can not accompany me, I will do anything in the world to gratify you—forget and married—oh, not yet."

He jumped up—it was strange to see the gentle and graceful Raymond exhibit so much emotion.

"Not yet." Oh! for heaven's sake do not drag the cataract on these two silent syllables any longer, Hagar, I am getting restive under it."

Then he stepped down into his seat again with a sigh, saying,

"Bear with me, Hagar, it is not often that I am impatient, but indeed, my wild love, you are a trial now and then, Hagar. I shall write and accept that situation, I shall make preparations for my journey, and in two weeks from this night I shall leave Heath Hall to join the embassy that will not be over soon from that time. I shall, too dearest Hagar in that time places her little hand in mine and leaves me with the care of her future happiness—may I?"

"Well, Raymond?"

"What have you to say to that?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing?"

"Nothing!"

"Ungentle! Unreasonably?"

"Perhaps so ungentle, so unreasonably to be able to make you happy, Raymond?"

"Hagar?"

"Well?"

"Had girl! what do you act in this way?"

"What way? I beg you to remain with us, I promise you to do everything to make you happy, except marry you; and you should rest content, especially as I wish to marry no one else."

"But why? why?"

"Because I am afraid—afraid!" and the girl.

And then she arose and washing him good night hurried into the room. As she passed in, a pale figure accompanied her through the grounds.

"Gusty!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, Gusty!"

"I did not know that you were here."

"I have been here for half-an-hour. I paced right through the grounds, but you and Raymond were too deeply engaged in conversation to hear me. Preventing my description, I would not interrupt you, I came in here and hence down with feelings and stunned with despair, Hagar, for I first words of your conversation betrayed the state of affairs between you and Raymond. I threw myself upon the sofa and there I lay until I heard you arise and enter the house—don't be disturbed, Hagar, I only heard the few words as I passed through the piazza. I would not, you may be assured, have heard the word if I could have avoided hearing, and the words I heard were provokingly they have been good for me, they have stunned, benumbed my senses into a sort of peace. Well, Hagar, what is it to come off?"

"What, Gusty?"

"You know—your marriage with Raymond?"

"Gusty, I am not going to marry him."

But Hagar walking but a good sight fled up the stairs to bed. And Gusty, to avoid Raymond whom he had not the power just now to meet in Romilly manner, Gusty having ascertained that Sophie was not visible, slunk out through the back way and disappeared.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

PENNSYLVANIA VERSUS CALIFORNIA GOLD.

It is the boast of pleasantly that the present is a utilitarian age; the age when competition has robbed to romance, and things are valued according to their solid practical worth, as they ought to be, and not the mere glitter of a superficial poetical character. But philosophy misleads us as well as boasts; and whatever the approach to business of the world towards economic improvement, it is quite certain that the great multitude yet prefer the golden fancy chasing phantom or butterflies, grasping at attractive prizes, pressing onward towards the splendid enchantments and allurements of distance, regardless of a knowledge of substantial treasures, visible but homely. Instinct, not for that reason unreliable, which lies under their feet, and are of more worth by far than all the objects they pursue. We make, as our fathers made, a great many false calculations about the value and spoils of the East; but compare their value with that of the potatoes—even the pig—raised in our first class country in the Christian province of the globe, as the United States, and we shall perceive their actual inferiority of value. To seek for fortunes at home, we have, and continually, a very lively idea of the value of the home in earlier crop, without being disposed to remember the genuine value of the home crop—for millions upon millions of bricks annually manufactured and scattered in building up the growing cities of the land, for the same reason that men, even in Pennsylvania, are so much excited about the California gold mines, striking a pitiful amount of perhaps three or four—or more—millions of dollars a year, while an little serious thought, comparatively, is given to the Pennsylvanian placers—the mines of coal and iron—from which we extract, under the most indifferent circumstances, more money than the Sacramento will ever supply, and from which we might obtain, if the proper enterprise generally evinced it, larger annual returns than are yielded by all the gold and silver mines in the world. How much eagerness to learn, at every arrival from California, how the gold-washing comes on there, whether it is productive or unproductive—how little curiosity among us to know the state of affairs at the mines and furnaces, and whether they are doing a profitable or unprofitable business in the Americas.

(a) The German call a tarantula a *huge-bee*, and a gnat a *hand-other*.

WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

The following "last advice" of Peter the Great to his successors upon the Russian throne, is attractive reading about these times:

To the Archbishop and the most learned Theologists, Trinity, etc., Peter the Great, sets all my descendants and successors to the Throne and Government of the Russian nation.

The All Powerful, from whom we hold our life and power, has been pleased to bless us with the wishes and intentions, and after being our supporter, has been pleased to open from us to call us to establish her rule all over Europe. This action is based upon the fact that all the nations of this portion of the globe are in full expectation of a state of utter decrepitude.

From this it results that they can be easily conquered by a new race of people, when it that attacked will power and strength. We look upon the present time of the War and Fire as a decree of Divine Providence, which has already once regenerated the Roman Empire by an invasion of barbarians.

The emigration of men from the North is like the inundation of the Nile, which, at certain seasons, enriches with its waters the arid plains of Egypt. But this is not all. In small number, we leave it an immense river. Our successors will make it flow also and to extend to include the whole of Europe, if they know how to guide its waves. Waves it will be, indeed, the following circumstances which we earnestly recommend to their constant meditation:

1. To change the Russian nation in constant warfare, in order always to have good soldiers. Peace must only be permitted to them to rest and to recruit the army. Choose the moment favorable for attack. Those persons who are ignorant of the secrets of war, and war those of peace, for obtaining the enlargement and prosperity of Russia.

2. To advance, as much as you can, by all means, from the civilized nations of Europe—captains during the war, and ministers during peace, and which Russia may benefit by the advantages of other nations.

3. Take care to men in the affairs of all Europe and in particular of Germany, which, being the greatest nation by its power, exercises the greatest influence.

4. Divide Poland by raising up continual disorders and internal troubles with its bosom. Gain over the nobility, and with gold; and corrupt the Diet, in order to have a vote, the election of which they will make partisans, and protect them; if neighboring opinions are to diminish with her character, under unhappy circumstances, and want of proper guidance. She is to be ruled over by nobles, and blamed. Wait in the patience, dear reader, and have faith in the author, as we have.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Our readers will find in the following the most important details of the news by the Niagara.

The following is said to be one day's later intelligence by special telegraph to Cape Race, 18 hour of the steamer's departure. We give it for what it is worth.

La Presse states that the capitulation of the Hungarian General, Gorgey, is to be attributed to the influence of English agents, and that the terms of the surrender were discussed and arranged on the 11th instant between Gorgey and Haynau, who had made to that city. This submission," says La Presse, "is not, as stated, unconditional, but is to be followed by a treaty of peace, and capitulation, skillfully conducted by Great Britain. The Hungarians will be treated as subjects of an equal contract, and at the same time to deprive Russia of every pretext of participating her way beyond her own frontier."

Letters from Constantinople of the 2d instant announce that the Emperor returned yesterday, and it was expected that more details of the Turkish ultimatum to Austria, as well as of the Baltic. This is necessary for the entire success of our projects. Hasten the fall of Peshawar. Open the frontiers to the people of the Persian Gulf. Re-establish, as much as possible, the Empire of the Greeks. Take possession of the Levant, and thus advance toward India. Once there, you will not require England's aid.

Remember the Testament of Peter the Great, and never make peace with Sweden; and to effect this, isolate her from Denmark, and vice versa. Be careful to foster their jealousy.

6. Marry Russian Princes with German Princesses, multiply your family alliances, for your interests; and, by the increase of our influence, establish supremacy in our cause.

7. Seek the alliance of England on account of our commerce, as being the country most useful to the development of our navy and commerce, &c.; and for the exchange of our produce against the manufactures of Europe, and the maintenance of her merchants and sailors, so that ours may acquire experience in commerce and navigation.

8. Constantly interfere in the affairs of Sweden, in the shores of the Baltic, and the borders of the Ocean.

9. Do all in your power to approach closely upon Constantinople, and first Indian. Encourage that by who rules over these countries in the real sovereign of the World.

Keep up continual wars with Turkey and with Persia. Establish dock-yards in the Black Sea. Gradually penetrate into the interior of Turkey, and by all means, if possible, the Mediterranean

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA.

Rev. James Dixon, D. D., of England, in his "Narrative of a Tour through a part of the United States and Canada," gives the following description of Philadelphia:

We crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania, and travelled by its Western bank to Bristol, and thence to Tacony. This town is six miles above Philadelphia, where we embarked on board a steamer, and reached the city by water. The scenery was most magnificent; made so by the breadth and sweep of the river, the banks being rich, fertile, varied, and well cultivated; and, moreover, studded with excellent houses, and beautiful mansions and villas. There stood the Quaker City, peering towards skies as bright as those of Italy, resting on the bosom of a country as fertile as imagination can conceive; touching one of the finest rivers and bays in the world; receiving and giving a rich and varied commerce; and presenting to view the general aspect of industry, virtue, peace and happiness. It seems impossible that William Penn, the Great Quaker, could have selected a finer site for his city. If anything can be perfect in this world, one would say Philadelphia presents a perfect ground-plan and *locale* for the abode of man. This is considered by the Americans themselves as their most beautiful city. Taken as a whole, it may be so. The assemblage of favorable circumstances seem complete. Earth and sky, land and water, all combine to produce this effect. Nature has certainly selected this spot as for the purpose of showing, in the beauties of even a ruined world, some faint outline, some faded image, of what Paradise must have been.

But yet I did not like Philadelphia as a city. It is too uniform; a beautiful landscape cannot be imagined without variety. Is not this principle of variety equally necessary in everything else having extent, space, magnitude? A city is not like a cottage, a lodge, a little box. There may be uniformity, and yet taste may not be offended; but place these neat boxes in a row, in a straight line, of, say a mile or two long, without anything to relieve the eye, and then it will be found that the straight line without a curve, the uniformity of buildings, unbroken by any variation in height and elevation, streets crossing each other at right angles, and at equally measured distances, produce impressions which are not in agreement with our notions of the beautiful. The houses indeed, are not exactly uniform; but the streets are perfectly so, securing ventilation and a good circulation of air, but giving the notion of a town in livery, dressed in the prim costume of the people who founded the city. The Quaker mind has left its impress on the material form of their city; though it is to be feared the Quaker spirit has long since evaporated. I saw very few persons in the garb of Friends; though some few were observed passing along in grave and sober dignity. The population is now perfectly miscellaneous, as much so as any other place, and its peculiarities are only seen in the town itself.

The Friends, in their own house, have been far outstripped by other religious denominations.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

We copy the following singular invitation from the "Ledger" of this city, where it appears as an advertisement:

A GREAT BUFFALO HUNT.—*Messrs. Editors.*—The subscriber and his friends have made arrangements for an interesting Hunt for Buffalo, on the great Western Prairies, to come off in October next. We propose to assemble at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minesota Territory, on the 20th day of September next, and start from there for the Buffalo Prairies, on towards the Rocky Mountains. We hereby invite all those whose romantic dispositions may incline them to join us in this splendid sport, to assemble at the place above named and share with us the healthy sports of Buffalo hunting on the Western Prairies.

And we invite particularly, as honored guests, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, Miss Sedgwick, Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, David Paul Brown, Josiah Randall, and J. J. Viele, to join us as distinguished literary guests, from whose scholastic pens a new book may soon be expected full of interest, called the Prairie Hunt of 1849. The party will have the aid of old and experienced hunters and several Indian Chiefs, and the celebrated and beautiful *Indian Queen, Miss Ring-Tone-Wa-seeta*, who is supposed to be the best rifle shot in the world. The subscriber will back that opinion by betting $1,000 a shot on her shooting, with any one who may think proper to take the offer.

The most friendly aid and reception may be expected from all the Indian tribes the party chance to meet with, from the favorable relation existing between the subscriber and all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. This friendly intimacy between the subscriber and Indians came by the way of his grandfather, Capt. Jonathan Carver, who travelled and lived for many years among all the western tribes of Indians, before the revolutionary war. A large, long, covered wagon, drawn by eight horses, will be on hand for the comfortable accommodation of the *females* whose classic boldness may inspire them with courage to witness and bless our sports with their cheering presence. The lasso, the gallop on horseback, and the rifle will be used adroitly. Dated at Prairie Park, on Lake St. Croix, Minesota Territory, August, 1849. With high respect, sir, I remain yours, truly and sincerely,

HARTWELL CARVER.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 214—adults 87, and children 127.

Religious News.

BAPTISM OF INFANTS.

As an independent journal it is our duty to keep our readers advised of all the great facts of the day, political, moral and religious. We must, therefore, call attention to a late decision in the Court of Arches in England, on the question, "what is the efficacy of baptism in the case of infants?"

This Court, we must premise, is a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and is so called because anciently it sat in the Church of St. Mary *le bow*, or St. Mary of the Arches. It is next to the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, receiving and determining appeals from the sentences of inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury. Its presiding officer is not the Archbishop, but his Dean, usually a doctor of the civil law. On all matters affecting civil rights, as influenced by religious views, this court is, therefore, all powerful.

The question came before the Court of Arches in the following way. One of the livings in the gift of the crown was bestowed by the Lord Chancellor—who usually makes such presentations—on the Rev. Mr. Gorham. The living happened to be in the diocese of the Bishop of Exeter, who on the application of the Rev. Mr. Gorham to be instituted, refused, alleging as his reason that Mr. G. was not sound in doctrine according to the Church, as he did not hold to the regeneration of infants *in and by baptism*. Mr. G. denied that the Church of England taught this doctrine, and brought the Bishop before the Court of Arches, on a petition to be instituted in defiance of him. The decision of the Court was delivered by its Dean, Sir F. Jenner Fust, and was to the effect that the Church *did* teach the doctrine of infant regeneration by baptism.

The learned judge said that he was "anxious to have it distinctly understood, that he guarded himself against being supposed to offer any opinion as to the disputed point of theology between the parties. He was not going to pronounce an opinion as to whether unconditional regeneration in case of infants was or was not a true Scriptural doctrine. All that came within the limits of the authority of the Court was to endeavor to ascertain whether the Church (of England) had determined any thing upon the subject, and if so, then to pronounce accordingly. The point to be determined was, did or did not the Church of England hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration?" The judge stated, that the only guides of the Court in reaching the conclusion were the Articles of Religion, the Office of Baptism for infants, and the Catechism, as set forth in the Prayer Book under the authority of Parliament. Guided by these the learned judge said, "undoubtedly it (the Church) did." Thus it is decided by the Court of Arches in England, that the Church of England does authoritatively teach the regeneration of infants in and by the sacrament of baptism when lawfully administered.

Mr. Gorham's petition was accordingly dismissed, and he required to pay the cost. He immediately appealed to the Privy Council. The decision here bids fair to be in his favor, for the case will be regarded there more in a political than a religious light, and every possible effort made to procure the institution of the crown's nominee, the more especially because the Lord Chancellor, before he presented Mr. Gorham to the living, was notified by the Bishop of Exeter, that he, the Bishop, would not countersign the testimonials of Mr. G. This position of affairs has created a great sensation in England, both in and out of the Church. Other circumstances exist to heighten the interest of the case. It is well known that the Archbishop of York holds the same views of Baptism as Mr. Gorham—and it is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury does also. This question involves the main theological point in dispute between the evangelical portion of the Church, and the High Church party, as it is called. Both parties claim that their views are in accordance with the dogmatical teaching of the Church. Hence the importance of the question.—*Evening Bulletin.*

REV. HENRY B. BASCOM.

We have seen it stated in several papers, within two or three weeks past, that Dr. Bascom, was dead. But such is not the fact. The Southern Christian Advocate says that he is recovering from an attack of the Cholera, which lasted twenty-one days, and during which he was twice supposed to be beyond recovery. On the 30th of July, he was able to walk about his chamber; but he is prostrated beyond mental labor at present.

Dr. Bascom is a man much esteemed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he now belongs, and his death would be greatly felt. But we never see his name without recalling an incident which occurred in the memorable General Conference of 1828, at Pillsbury. That was the Conference at which the petitions of the reformers were rejected; which rejection led to the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the United States. Bascom had been very favorable to those who wished the reform, and had written in favor of their views. Rev. Stephen G. Rozell, the Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District, was the officer who had presided at the expulsion of those in Baltimore who had been expelled for doing the same thing which Bascom had done. Bascom and Rozell were both member of the General Conference, and so was Rev. Asa Shinn, who, though he was somewhat crazy at that session, was very shrewd. Rozell was a large coarse-looking, and rather rough spoken, too; but Bascom was a gentleman in appearance and manners. But because he leaned towards reform, Rozell owed him a grudge; so in one of his Conference speeches, he called Bascom a "learned pig," alluding to a pig that had been carried through the country for a show. Bascom took no notice of the insult; but Shinn paid him in his speech the next day. In his easy style, said he,—

"Mr. President, members spend much time in debate to no purpose, and a great deal is said in which there is no argument, and what is the use of it? For example, sir, if a brother, for the want of something better, were to call me 'a learned pig,' there would be no argument in it. And, sir, if I, in return, were to call him a *great hog*, there would be no argument in it. Now, sir, I want argument."—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL CHART.

It is proposed by Mr. Skinner, the talented and persevering editor of *The Plough, The Loom, and The Anvil*, on the suggestion of Lieutenant Maury, well known for his scientific researches, to construct a chart out of the materials of the census about to be taken—a series of maps, which shall show at a glance, and with regard to every subject, all the information that the census can give. In other words, to present the census statistics in tabular form and in indigestible masses of figures, *on a chart*, after the fashion of Lieut. Maury's wind and current charts, by which great services have been rendered to practical navigation. These charts show at a glance to the navigator, in whatever part of the ocean he may be, the experience with regard to winds, weather and currents, not only of each individual navigator who has been in that part of the ocean before, but the results of the combined experience of all. It would be quite as easy, it is argued, to present all the statistics of the census upon a system of charts in such a manner as to show the bearings of each class of facts upon all the rest, as it is to represent all the phenomena of the winds and the waves of the sea in such a manner as to be exhibited at a single view, and comprehended at a glance. Mr. Skinner proceeds:

To illustrate the plan of an industrial map such as is proposed—let us take the series of statistics which relate to the density of population, to the average of individual wealth, to the average value of lands by counties, and the like.

Take a map of the United States, and draw on it in black, a line which shall separate those portions of the country which contain more than 40 or 30 or any other number of inhabitants in the square mile, from those portions which contain less. Suppose the line of 30 inhabitants to the square mile to be thus drawn; now take 20, and by another kind of line show those belts, bands, and portions of the country which contain between 20 or 30 inhabitants to the square mile; with other lines, show the parts which contain from 10 to 20—from 5 to 10—from 3 to 5—from 1 to 3. The chart in this condition would look like a chart in which the depth of the sea for every additional 1, 2, 5, or 10 fathoms is represented by lines.

Now take the average value of land per acre by counties—separate by blue lines, drawn in like manner, the land that is worth $20 or more per acre, and so on for every $5 down to $5, add then for $4, $3, $2, and $1.

Then take the average of individual wealth by counties, and represent that for every $50—from $400 down to $100—in red lines.

Next take the per centum of lands that are enclosed or cultivated, and represent them for every ten per cent. from one hundred to ten or five, by green lines.

In like manner the per centum of the population that is engaged in agriculture, may be represented by yellow lines; the per cents of those engaged in manufactures, commerce, mining, &c., each by lines of different colors or characters, as dotted, continuous, broken and the like. In this manner many other statistics may also be presented on the same sheet, and thus the statesman would have arranged, grouped together, and presented at one view, an amount of information and a system of facts, with their bearings upon each other, which he can acquire in no other way.

This sheet may still be extended so as to show, without the least confusion, the agricultural staples of every part of the country. Thus, represent cotton, for instance, by a leaf; sugar by a plant; hemp by a reed—all printed in green. Wheat, corn, and the cereal grains, by red, or some other color, or by other symbols—so with potatoes, peas, beans, hay, &c.

Now see the information that this single sheet would contain, and which any one could see at a single glance, and gather in a few moments. Taking the lines indicative of individual wealth, and comparing them with the lines showing the per cents of persons engaged in agriculture, manufactures, &c., we should see the relative proportion of people that it requires to be engaged in each one of the grand divisions of labor, in order to produce the highest average of individual wealth. In other words the chart would show us exactly how close the "plough, the loom, and the anvil" ought to be brought together; and not only that, it would show what are the most remunerating, and would present besides a great variety of new facts, interesting combinations and valuable inferences.

Political Intelligence.

NEW YORK HUNKERS.—The Democratic Convention, recently held at Syracuse, adjourned after adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a conciliatory course should be pursued by this Convention, and one which, if properly met by the Convention to assemble at Utica, would be the means of uniting the masses of the people of this State, putting an end to Whig misrule, and of electing the entire Democratic ticket this fall.

With a view to accomplish this, be it further

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee be directed to withdraw any of the nominees presented by this Convention, excepting those for Comptroller, Attorney-General, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector: *Provided*, that the Utica Convention ratify those names, and complete the ticket by nominating well known candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Engineer, and shall impose no test upon the said candidates inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention held in the Presbyterian Church at Rome.

The discussion was very animated.

QUEER CASE.—Lecky Harper, editor of the Pittsburg Post, has had suit brought against him for a libel, in declaring, through his paper, that the report of Gen. Taylor's speech at Pittsburg, published in the Pittsburg Gazette, was a "caricature" and a "forgery." Mr. Harper announces his determination to demand subpœnas for the appearance of Gen. Taylor and his travelling companions, Dr. Wood, H. Clay Mudd, Mr. Adams and the editors of the Washington Republic, to testify in relation to the correctness of the report. If the personal attendance of these witnesses cannot be procured, then the defendant will take out a rule for taking their depositions in Washington City.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN ARKANSAS.—A candidate for political honors in Arkansas, announces himself thus:—"Joseph Boone begs leave to announce himself as a candidate for the honor of representing his fellow citizens in the lower branch of the Legislature. N. B.—Clothes made in the most fashionable style. Repairing neatly attended to."

COL. BENTON ARRESTED.—The St. Louis papers state that Col. Benton has been arrested at St. Joseph, at the instance of Judge Birch, for stating that the Judge had behaved improperly towards members of his own family. Col. Benton filed an answer, and petitioned for a change of venue to Clinton county, the residence of Judge Birch.

VERMONT.—The Whigs have carried Vermont over the united Democratic and Free Soil ticket by an increased majority. The Whig State Ticket is believed to be elected by the people—last year it was barely elected by the Legislature.

TEXAS.—Bell has been elected Governor, and Howard, Member of Congress.

General News.

DEATHS OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.

The Ohio Statesman has a letter from Fort Laramie, dated July the 22nd, which states that the California emigrants had nearly all passed that place. General Wilson, the newly appointed Indian Agent, left California on the 22nd. Seven thousand wagons had passed the fort during the emigration. There is yet some five hundred to come up, including the Mormon train. The Government trains for Laramie and Fort Hall are not included. The correspondent gives the following list of those who have died during the pilgrimage by Cholera and other diseases:

Wm. Wells, Franklin, county, Mo	Mrs. Chestworth, Franklin county, O
Saml Richardson, do do	A B Donald, Red Rock, Iowa
W J Silvers, do do	H T Johnson, Florence, Ala
J F Armstrong, Franklin county, Mo.	Col. Jos. Hunter, Columbus, O
E Walling, Canton, Ill.	John C Bradshaw, Johnson county, Mo
John Maloney, Ga.	G H Connell, Wis
W. S. Ferguson, aged 30 years	J. J. Hardy, Manchester, Ill
Jos Roby, Ohio	Wm. Mills, Ohio
F Dunn, inter'd at Scott's Bluffs	B F Rogers, Ky
Jos Blakely, do do	John Olaud, Ohio
A Rayden, Buffalo, N Y	Levi Smith, Law county, Mo
H O Haye, do do	J W Risley, June 15th
Chas Bishop, Washington City	Chas. S Gilman, Rochester, N Y
F Lease, Mt Pleasant	M Conover, Wis
Jos Blake	Saml Lee, Vandalia, Ill.
Elias Russell, aged 53 years	Levi Fredenberg, Buffalo, N Y, shot dead
Saml P Judson	Captain Pleasant Gray, Huntsville, Texas
Saml. Campbell, Mobile, Ala.	G W Moore
E F Spencer, Mich	Miss Rachel E Pattison
Wm. Chapman, Cincinnati	Mr Keenan, Van Buren, county, Mo
S F Aullert, Hancock county, Ill	John Hoover
Dr J Z Ryan, Montgomery county, Mo	Mrs Matilda Taylor, Ill
James McAlister	E Morse, Poland, Ohio
Nicholas Broomen	S T Philips, Van Buren county, Ill
B F Adams	J P Wright, do
James Sharp	Jno Campbell, Fayette, Mo
Sloane McMillan	Preston Muir, Greene Co., Ky
John Deguire, aged 54 years	R S Crogen, Milford, Ky
John Albert, New Albany, Ia	W K Colley, Ray county, Mo
John Cannon	G McBeth, M D, Buffalo, N Y
Geo. Winslow, Newton, Mass	C Griffith
Levi Smith, Wilmington, Ia	Col Fay, Buffalo, N Y
Jas H Grist, Essex, Va	Israel Crosby, Esq
F Wilson, Washington, Ark	Col. Lyle, Upper Sandusky
I Land	
John Earley	

A member of one of the Fort Smith companies who took the Arkansas route, writing from Santa Fe in June last, says only *one* person had died on that route.

Another says: We have had plenty of game since we left Fort Smith to this place. Buffalo, deer, elk and antelope have abounded, and, so far as good fare is concerned, richer and better food could not be furnished in the States. We could give a Christmas dinner once a week.

Reports say that some of the New York Company are between here and Albuquerque, digging gold. They are said to get from $5 to $10 worth per day. It is also reported that the Clarksville Company have gone to a place about two hundred and fifty miles from here, in search of a mine recently discovered by some Mexicans. The gold is said to be found in great quantities and in large lumps, but the Indians were so numerous that the Mexicans were frightened off. We have seen no Indians since we left the Choctaw country.

DEXTEROUS SWINDLE.—A short time since the house of M. Daniel Weisweiller, of Madrid, was swindled out of $8,000 in the following manner:—

"A man presented himself at their office, stating that he wished to purchase gold to that amount with bank notes, and the premium having been agreed upon, the clerk who made the transaction went next morning with the gold, accompanied with the usual collecting clerk, to the Calle del Hornto de la Mata, where they were to receive the notes. They were shown into an office, and received by the person who made the bargain, and the gold, which was in ounces, was duly counted over, and stowed away by the same person in a chest of drawers in the room, which he locked, and then left the room, saying that he would go and fetch the notes. The two clerks waited for sometime without suspecting anything wrong, particularly as they had the gold in the same room; but at length they got alarmed, and called out for him without any answer, while one went instinctively to the commode in which the gold had been stowed away, and gave it a good shake, but, alas! no chink of gold responded. In fact, the commode had been placed against a partition wall, and the swindler had done nothing more than put the gold in on one side and take it out on the other. It was found that he had lately taken the rooms, and put in a few chairs, tables, &c., fitted up the room as an office, with the design, no doubt, of effecting this robbery.

CANADA.—Every day brings some new evidence of the general working of the feeling which tends towards the ultimate independence of Canada. Mr. R. B. Willson, who has for a number of years been connected prominently with provincial politics, has issued the prospectus of a new paper, to be known as the "*Canadian Independent*," and to be issued semi-weekly at Hamilton and Toronto. It is chiefly designed "to promote, by peaceable means, separation from the mother country." Mr. W. holds aloof from party politics, under the belief that, eventually, all questions will be merged in this absorbing issue; and he states that public opinion in the province has become so strong as to demand an organ for its expression. In Lower Canada, it is the unanimous feeling, and in Upper Canada a large proportion of the population is said to regard it very favorably. To this he adds an opinion, that the English Government will concede independence whenever it is asked for by a majority of the people; and that, in view of their geographical position and commercial intercourse, "the attainment of Canadian independence can only be regarded as a necessary preliminary to admission into the American Union. The advocacy of the one necessarily involves that of the other."

AN AMERICAN IN DURANCE.—The Harrisburg Union states, that Mr. J. M. Beck, well known in that place as an intelligent member of the typographical profession, translator, engraver and universal genius, at the latest advices, was confined in the fortress of Rostatt, in Germany. After visiting his friends, Mr. B. was about returning to this country, when the revolution in France broke out. The excitement in Germany immediately followed, and he remained, and has since taken an active part in the struggle for liberty, now in progress throughout Europe. They have agreed to release him, upon condition that he will leave for the United States, never to return.

MARRIED LIFE.—The Registrar General of England has lately issued a report which contains some curious facts as regards married life. It appears that parties married at 20 years of age live on an average twenty-six years together; the widow usually lives ten years after the husband's death; but the widower does not survive the wife over nine years. If the husband be 40 years of age and the wife 30 at the time of marriage, the mean time of their married life will be about twenty-one years, the widows in this case living after their husbands 13 years, but the widowers only 5 years after their wives' deaths.

AMALGAMATION OF PLANTS.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer tells us that the seed of the cypress and morning glory, having been planted together a year since, near that place, they have produced this year three vines, partaking of the nature of both. One vine has the leaves of the morning glory and the flowers of the cypress, a second has the cypress leaves and morning glory flowers, and the third has leaves and flowers mixing the characteristics of the two.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—It is stated by the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, on good authority, that Gov. French intends calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State some time in October, to consider the railroad question, which has been agitating the people not only of that but many other States. This railroad is the last link in the chain of the great central road from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

THE FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—A rule to show cause why a divorce in this case should not be granted, has been taken in the Common Pleas at the instance of Pierce Butler. It is understood that opposition to the measure has been withdrawn by the wife in consequence of the mutual arrangement made some time since.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—Judge Green, of the Essex, N. J., Oyer and Terminer, has just decided that a husband has no right to inflict *corporal punishment* on *his wife*. Corporal punishment is only tolerated in the Navy, as it is deemed good enough for punishment for any one foolish enough to enlist in the service.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN IRELAND.—Mr. Charles Whitney, the elocutionist, had been travelling through Great Britain, delivering lectures on American oratory, in Dublin, Belfast and other places. In Dublin his lectures produced much enthusiasm, and on introducing the speech of Patrick Henry much excitement prevailed among his hearers. When he came to the words "We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left for us!" the noted juror on Duffy's trial Mr. Burke stood up and exclaimed, "I'm of that man's opinions," which had the effect of raising the entire assembly *en masse*, whose cheering shook the walls of the Rotunda. He was subsequently, he says, arrested for sedition, and had his choice to go to jail or give bonds to leave Ireland at once. He did the latter, and is now in England. This ought to make Whitney's fortune in the latter country.

FALL OF IRON.—The Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company have paid to Peter Cooper, Esq., of Trenton, the large bonus of $54,000, for permission to retire from a contract entered into with him for rails. The contract was made for $67,50 a ton, but since the English rails are offered in the market in unlimited quantities at about $40 per ton, the Company find it profitable to pay Mr. Cooper $54,000 to render the contract a nullity.

CURE OF BALD HEADS.—We mentioned some time since that Mr. Wise, of Richmond, has invented an ointment that causes a thick suit of hair to spring out from the most inveterate bald head, in the course of a few days. The Richmond Republican says, in reply to the numerous inquiries made to them by letters on the subject, that it is Mr. Wise's intention to visit the north, in a short time, and administer it to all applicants in person.

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Herald relates the particulars of a case in that city, wherein a wife was confined eight years in a garret as being insane, while the husband, who has always borne a respectable character, lived in the same house with another woman, formerly a servant in the family. The death of the man disclosed the fact.

PAPER MADE BY WASPS.—The Tradesman's Journal says that the manufacture of paper, the secret of which was not discovered for centuries, has been carried on by the wasp ever since the creation. They make it in the same way, and of materials employed for the purpose by experienced workmen of the present day. In selecting the materials, the insect is peculiarly fastidious, and is cautious to take nothing which is not of a filamentous nature, as the pulp of linen rags. It consequently rejects saw-dust and everything of that kind, and resorts to the filaments of wet wood and decayed vegetables, which have been rotted in the rain. These are worked up by means of a glutinous secretion, converted into paste, and rolled into a ball, which is easily conveyed to the spot where it is required. The substance of this ball is then rolled off into threads; these, by the repassing of the animal over them, are consolidated into sheets of sufficient strength and thickness to resist the rain. With all the arts, therefore, of chemistry and machinery, men are now manufacturing paper in substantially the same way this insignificant insect has done for thousands of years.

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Also, CHAS. S. HALL, for and in Arkansas.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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NEW YORK MARKETS, SEPT. 8.

The market for ordinary grades of Flour is heavy, as also for extras; common brands remain steady. The demand is fair for the East and city trade, with some inquiry for inferior descriptions for the British Provinces. Transactions add up 5,000 bbls, the most of which comprises inferior and extra brands. The range is $5.12½a5.25 for ordinary State, $5.25a5.31¼ for common State, $5.31¼a5.37½ for straight do. which is not plenty; $5.44a5.62½ for new Michigan, and $5.50a5.62½ for new pure Genesee and favorite Western. In other descriptions there is no material change. Old Southern Flour is rather firmer, but not very active; sales of 400 bbls at $5.37½a5.44 for Brandywine and Baltimore, $5.50a5.62½ for Georgetown, $5.62½ for new Baltimore, and $5.75 for Petersburg City Mills.

In Rye Flour the sales are 300 bbls at $3. The market is heavy for Meal, and 200 barrels sold at $3.25 for Jersey; State is selling at $3a3.12½.

ASHES.—There are but few offering—the receipts being very limited. Pots are held at $7, but it is altogether a nominal quotation. Pearls are quoted $6.44. The stock on hand consists of 808 bbls Pots and 1,802 do Pearls, against 300 bbls of the former and 1,300 of the latter last year.

The reports of Cotton are very conflicting, and it is difficult to give a tone of the market. The reported sales vary from 1,500 to 2,800 bales. The imports since the 1st are 530 bales.

WHISKEY.—Quotations are lower, with sales of 300 bbls high proof Prison at 27c, and small lots Ohio at 27½c.

GRAIN.—In Wheat there is nothing doing, the demand is but moderate, while quotations remain unchanged. Corn is lower by about 1 to 2 cts. Sales of the day are 18,000 bushels at 60a61c for Western mixed, 61a63 for flat yellow, 63a65c nominal, for round. Rye is dull at 58a59c. Sales of new Oats are making at 37a38c, and old at 39a40c.

FREIGHTS.—The rates are nominal, there being nothing offering.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm for Pork, and the demand moderate. [illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS, *No. 26 South Third Street.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.	**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**
Philadelphia banks par	All solvent banks 1 dis
U S bank notes 11 dis	**VERMONT.**
Girard do par	Bank of St Albans [illegible]
Tradesmen's bk par	All solvent banks [illegible]
Chambersburg [illegible]	**CONNECTICUT.**
York [illegible]	All solvent banks [illegible]
Bucks county no sale	**MASSACHUSETTS.**
Gettysburg [illegible]	All solvent banks [illegible]
Carlisle [illegible]	**RHODE ISLAND.**
Lewistown no sale	All solvent banks 1 dis
Lewistown [illegible]	**CANADA.**
Pittsburg [illegible]	Montreal 4 dis
Wayne burg [illegible]	**VIRGINIA.**
Washington [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie [illegible]	**NORTH CAROLINA.**
[illegible]	**SOUTH CAROLINA.**
[illegible]	**GEORGIA.**
NEW JERSEY.	**ALABAMA.**
[illegible]	**MISSISSIPPI.**
[illegible]	**LOUISIANA.**
[illegible]	**FLORIDA.**
DELAWARE.	**OHIO.**
All solvent banks [illegible]	[illegible]
MARYLAND.	**KENTUCKY.**
Baltimore banks [illegible]	**INDIANA.**
Salisbury uncertain	**ILLINOIS.**
[illegible]	**MISSOURI.**
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	**TENNESSEE.**
All solvent banks [illegible]	**MICHIGAN.**
NEW YORK.	**ARKANSAS.**
City banks [illegible]	All banks no sale
[illegible]	**WISCONSIN.**
MAINE.	**IOWA.**
All solvent banks 1 dis	Miners Bank [illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The offerings for the week were 1,300 head, of these, 800 were driven to N. York. Beeves are selling from $6 to 7 per 100 lbs. Hogs—There were 600 in the market, and all sold from $5 to 5.25 per 100 lbs. Cows—300 sold as follows:—$12 to 16 for dry, $15 to 25 for springers; $8 to 15 for dry. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4, the latter from $1 to 3.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Offered, 1,700 Beef Cattle (1,200 Southern, remainder from this State and the East), 60 Cows and Calves, and 6,000 Sheep and Lambs. Prices, etc.—There has been a very marked improvement in the demand for Beeves, since last report, and prices show an advance. [illegible]

MAHAN'S FASHION PLATE.—We notice with pleasure the beautiful Fashion Plate just issued by F. Mahan. We have seldom seen one which combines, at once, so much beauty and grace in the fashions and furs. Usually, these necessary articles in the trade of dress, are perfect daubs—unfit to be seen. But these are a different article—Father Mathew himself looks benignantly down upon you in his plain garb and apostolic face—while, with a pleasure that is irrepressible, we notice an excellent likeness of the gallant Colonel, whose fame once depended, in a measure, upon his connection with this paper, but who now states the fashion of head dress, by his celebrated Florence Hats. Mr. Mahan's "Protractor and Proof System of Garment Cutting," has become so well established, as to need no eulogy from us—every tailor should have one of these Plates and one of his books, or his shop is not complete.—*Spirit of the Times and Keystone, Sept. 5.*

ALMANAC.

Sep. 1849.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
15 Saturday,	5 50	7 10	1 15	
16 Sunday,	5 52	6 8	1 58	
17 Monday,	5 53	6 7	2 42	
18 Tuesday,	5 54	6 6	3 20	
19 Wedn'sday,	5 56	6 4	4 15	Full 2 12 16
20 Thursday,	5 57	6 3	5 3	Last 9 1 28
21 Friday,	5 58	6 2	5 48	New 16 11 6
22 Saturday,	5 59	6 1	6 35	First 24 6 31

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Sept	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
2,	63	68	71
3,	63	70	71
4,	65	71	72
5,	71	77	79
6,	71	74	73
7,	69	74	76
8,	62	67	73

Marriages.

In this city, on 5th day, the 6th of 9th month, by Friend's ceremony, in presence of his honor, the Mayor, MARK E. REEVES, of Cincinnati, to CAROLINE, daughter of Samuel Mulleston, of Crosswicks, N. J.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kennaday, JAS. DEVEREUX, to Miss REBECCA STREMMETZ, all of this city.

At Meyerstown, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. E. Brenenbach, BENJAMIN ROMBER, M. D. of Columbia, Pa. to Miss MARGARET F. BUCKIUS, of Philadelphia county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Street, WILLIAM H. DEAL, to Miss ISABELLA V. SIMPSON, all of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. ROBERT L. PURDON, to Miss SARAH E. WOTTERING, both of Kent county, Del.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. David Shields, Mr. MORRIS SOWERS, to Miss JANE V. S. SHEPHERD, both of this city.

In Kingsessing Township, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. B. Smith, Mr. MARTIN H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, to Miss ANN FORCE, of Upper Darby, Del. county, Pa.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. H. Smith, Mr. JOHN H. CARVER, to Miss ANNIE M. MARKS, both of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. WM. HARTLEY, to Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT, both of Spring Garden.

On the 15th of July, by the same, Mr. WM. RAFFERTY, of Roxborough, to Miss ELLEN CORNELL, of Manayunk, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Walter Proctor, Mr. SAMUEL D. BROWN, of Cantwell's Bridge, Del. to Miss SARAH WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM NEILL, of Kensington, to Miss MARGARET ROBINSON, of Southwark.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. H. Bingham, Mr. PHILIP GINGRICH, to Miss ELIZABETH FADLEY, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D., Mr. P. A. JORDAN, to Miss ADELAIDE, daughter of John Linton, Esq. all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, GEO. W. BARRETT, of East Thomaston, Me. to ROSANNA COOPER, of this city.

On the same day, by the same, WM. T. CLARK, to SARAH BRASS, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BAKER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ARIMINTA, youngest daughter of Wm. D. Lownes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deaths.

On the 4th inst. Miss MARGARETTA COX, formerly of Steubenville, Ohio.

On the 7th inst. MARTHA H. widow of the late John H. Book, aged 80 years.

On the 6th inst. CLARENCE, son of Saml. Davis, Esq. of Natchez, aged 13 years.

On the 7th inst. GEORGE HOOD, aged 9 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. ROBERT BROOKS, aged 40 years.

On the 6th inst. JAMES SHAW, aged 38 years.

On the 4th inst. HENRY G. STEVENSON, aged 35.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. MATILDA ARMSTRONG, aged 36.

On the 5th inst. SARAH P. SNYDER, aged 70 years.

On the 6th inst. at Camden, N. J., PRISCILLA ATKINSON, aged 73 years.

On the 9th inst. BARBARA ELLEN, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Stanfield, aged 5 months.

On the 5th inst. ELIZABETH FRANK, aged 66 years.

On the 6th inst. WM. AUGUSTINE, son of Constantine and Mary O'Neil, aged 3 years.

On the 6th inst. HENRY PRESSLER, aged 63 years.

On the 6th inst. CHARLES SNYDER, infant son of Thos. and Rebecca Yapp, aged 1 year.

On the 6th inst. Miss CHARLOTTE MATTHEWS, aged 62 years.

On the 6th inst. RACHEL FREAS, aged 84 years.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZA A. ANTRIM, aged 54.

On the 4th inst. JANE O'DONNELL, aged 28 years.

On the 4th inst. JOSEPH E. DALE, aged 42 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. JACOB BAKER, aged 29 years.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, aged 45 years.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. SARAH HOLT, aged 71 years.

On the 3d instant, THOMAS, son of Lewis Thompson, aged 11 years.

On the 6th inst. THOMAS ROBB, aged 38 years.

On the 5th inst. MARY ANDERSON, aged 55 years.

On the 4th instant, at Germantown, RACHEL ENGLE, aged 41 years.

On the 4th inst. RACHEL, widow of Reeve Lewis.

On the 5th inst. JANE DOLLY, wife of Lewis La Chall.

On the 5th inst. HENRY M. son of the late Rev. Jas. Patterson, aged 23 years.

On the 4th instant, SARAH R. daughter of T. S. and Louisa B. Moore, aged 14 months.

At Lamokin, near Chester, Del. county, on the 4th inst. JOHN, son of Andrew and Louisa Morton, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On the 4th inst. JOHN ADAMS, son of B. D. and Emily Goodwin, aged 2 years.

On the 4th inst. GEORGE KUVELL, aged 38 years.

On the 5th inst. GARRICK SHARPE, aged 31 years.

On the 4th inst. MARY ANN WALPOLE, aged 66.

On the 5th inst. GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Geo. W. Toland, aged 4 years and 3 months.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE undersigned would inform Printers and Publishers, that he is prepared to manufacture Type of every description, from Agate to English, fifteen per cent. CHEAPER than any other foundry in the U. States, for cash. Also, Leads, Brass Rules, and a variety of Job Letter. The proprietor would call the attention of Printers to the fact, that he has the experience of twenty-five years practical workmanship in the different branches of the trade. Added to which he oversees his workmen in person. He therefore flatters himself as being able to make a better article, and at cheaper rates, than any of his competitors. And as for beauty of face and durability, with his long experience in the mixing of metals, he feels satisfied that the Type cast at his foundry will wear at least one-third longer than that cast at any other foundry. The highest prices allowed for old Type in exchange for new.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. LEWIS PELOUZE, Practical Type Founder, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut Sts., Philada. sep15-3m

A PORTRAIT OF FREDRIKA BREMER.

WHO WILL SOON BE IN THIS COUNTRY, with an illustrative article by Mary Howitt, of London, will be found in Godey's Lady's Book for September. See advertisement in another part of this paper. sep15-1t

WINDOW SHADES,

WIRE SCREEN AND STOVE-SHADE DEPOT, ON EIGHTH STREET ABOVE ARCH.

EVERY VARIETY OF WINDOW SHADES, such as Gothic Interiors, Scrolls, Arabesque and Landscapes, may be found at this establishment, and at prices defying all competition.

STOVE-SHADES AND WIRE SCREENS will be painted in a manner unsurpassed, and 20 per cent. lower than by any other house in the city. Trimmings furnished, Shades put up, and all orders executed at the shortest notice.

sep15-1y G. H. MILLER & Co.

MR. AND MRS. PICOT'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES: No. 1 WASHINGTON SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA.

Was re-opened for a limited number of Day and Boarding Scholars on Monday, Sept 3d.

SINCE the year 1803 this Institution has been in constant operation, and patronized by many of the most respectable families in Philadelphia and other places.

It is located in the most healthy and agreeable part of the city.

Instruction is given, through the medium of French and English, by Mr. and Mrs. Picot, and a sufficient number of competent Teachers, in *all the branches taught in the best schools for young ladies*.

The daily and extensive practice in French, which the pupils pursued in this Institution necessarily requires, affords an essential advantage—that of enabling the pupils to acquire, *with the branches of a complete English education*, a thorough knowledge of the most useful of modern languages.

N. B.—Mr. Picot being anxious to diffuse a plan of instruction, which, in the opinion of good judges, has been attended with very advantageous results, would be happy to receive into his family a few well educated young ladies of respectable connexions, who might wish to devote themselves to teaching, and after having become practically and thoroughly acquainted with this method, would use it as some have already done, in other institutions or private families.

Terms for day and boarding pupils—about the same as in the other respectable schools in Philadelphia.

The best reference may be given.

Professor Picot is the author of a series of books for instruction in the French Language, which has received the most decided approval from the friends of education. They have been published by Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., 253 Market Street, Philadelphia. sep1-4t

GLOUCESTER POINT EXCURSIONS—KENSINGTON.—The splendid Steamers, "FASHION" and "COMMODORE" will leave, every fine Afternoon, Browning's Ferry Wharf, at a quarter of 3 o'clock, and at a quarter of every succeeding hour up to 7 o'clock. On Sundays and Holidays will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock, A. M., and run all day.—Fare 5 cents.

FROM THE CITY.—The Excursion Boats will leave Second Wharf above Walnut street, every half hour through the Afternoon, touching at Almond St. on the down trip.

REGULAR LINE.—Touching at Almond street and at the Machine Shop Wharf at Gloucester, each way. Leaves every hour during the Forenoon, and at 11, 12 [illegible] during the Afternoon.

R. T. McMURTRIE, Agent.

GUNGL'S UNRIVALLED BAND in attendance every Afternoon. je16-3m

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THE LADY'S BOOK contains, monthly, eight more pages than one of the Philadelphia monthlies, and twelve more than the other. Four of them are extracts from the best living and dead authors, selected by Mrs. S. J. Hale—a perfect library of the best things from best authors; from works access to which is not attainable by the majority of our subscribers. This is a feature in our magazine which has given great satisfaction.

Our July number contained twenty more pages than one of our cotemporaries, and twelve more than the other.

NUMEROUS AND SUPERB EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. THE FATHER'S GRAVE. A line engraving. By W. H. Ellis.
2. BROTHER AND SISTER. Ditto. Illustrated by R. Coe, Jr.
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14. THE MONTHLY BOUQUET. By Keily.
15. THE WORK TABLE. GREEK SMOKING CAP. By Keily.

23 ENGRAVINGS IN ALL AND 40 CONTRIBUTORS.

Among the latter will be found the names of Grace Greenwood, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Hale, Clara Moreton, Mrs. J. H. L. Campbell, Mrs. O. M. P. Lord, Mary Howitt, Miss Phebe Carey, Miss C. H. Bennet, Mrs. McVaughan, Mrs. A. P. Dinnies, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, R. E. Coe, Jr., George Johnson, Fayette Robinson, W. Gilmore Simms, W. Alexander, J. F. Otis, W. Wallace Shaw, W. Channing Langdon, T. S. Arthur, etc., etc.

A list of Contributors that can be equalled by no other Magazine.

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Address, L. A. GODEY, 113 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Having left Philadelphia, about ten years ago, and failing to hear from my relations for several years, has induced me to take this method to again request those who may see this to write me—and direct their letters to Sulphur Rock, Independence county, Arkansas.

sep15-3t ANDREW MAYLAND.

SPLENDID LARGE ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PUBLISHING AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING OF THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND JOHN WESLEY, ENGRAVED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART, BY JOHN SARTAIN, ESQ., *After the Celebrated Painting of Marshall Claxton.*

THE ENGRAVING is of a large size, suitable for framing, and will be printed on the best quality of heavy plate paper, in a very superior manner, each impression presenting all the beauties of a *first class proof*, and will be furnished at the FOLLOWING UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

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Surrounding the bed of the dying patriarch are nineteen figures, representing the following persons, (of many of whom accurate portraits are given, from originals of great rarity.)

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Mrs. Esther A. Rogers.	Rev. Jos. Edmondson.
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Agents, for the sale of this fine work of art, are wanted in every part of the United States.

For further particulars address GLADDING & HIGGINS, Publishers, Methodist Book STORE, No. 40 North Fourth Street, Philada. sep 1-eow3t

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DR. COMSTOCK'S Vocal Gymnasium, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, is now open for the reception of Stammerers, and Students in Elocution. For conditions, &c., address letters (post-paid) to A. COMSTOCK, M. D., No. 100 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

Dr. C. is the author of the following works: A System of Elocution, $1; The Phonetic New Testament, $1.25; The Phonetic Speaker, $1; The Phonetic, a chart five feet square, containing the elements of Speech, &c., $3; The Phonetic Magazine in two volumes, bound, each $1.25.

Dr. C. publishes a monthly newspaper entitled the Phonetic Telegraph at 50 cents per annum. Agents wanted to canvass for this paper. sep8-3t

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Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by CALEB B. MATTHEWS, M. D.

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FASHIONABLE BLIND STORE.—The undersigned having taken the store formerly occupied by J. W. Cassady, No. 7 Hart's Buildings, Sixth above Chesnut street, where he has on hand Blinds of original Patterns, Colors and Trimmings, and will manufacture to order warranted to be equal to any in the United States, would respectfully invite the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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From the Gospel Herald.

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We are not, as our readers are well aware, in the habit of recommending, or even noticing, through the medium of our columns, the various works of modern refined fiction, figuring throughout the country, under the name of Literary Magazines, filled with soft, pointing nonsense, but when such an one as *Sartain's Union Magazine*, which, of all productions in this line, truly deserves the appellation of a publication "combining Literature and Art," comes to our observation, we feel constrained to notify our readers, and heartily recommend it to their patronage.

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Back Numbers from January may be had.

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Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the

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For twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him which I did. I first visited England, I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and

POSITIVELY INCURABLE.

I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to

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His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

Yours, very respectfully, (Signed) WILLIAM SECORE.

THE TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT

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Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Price, one package	$3 00
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Do. eight packages	20 00

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Also, For sale at the Wholesale and Retail Fancy Variety, Comb, Trimming, Veneer, Plush Hair Cloth, and Family Medicine Store of G. P. THOMAS, 109 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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" " 18 carat cases from	30 to 120
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Lepine	10 to 15

And others at lower rates than the above.

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Gold Chains of every pattern and variety.

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Table, Dessert and Teaspoons of all prices according to weight.

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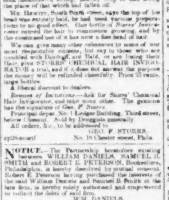

THE LEADING PERIODICAL IN AMERICA!

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. NEW VOLUME—JULY 1849.

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE vast increase of our last volume has totally exhausted our supply of numbers, and we propose to commence a volume of unrivalled splendor with the July number.

Our distinguished artist, W. E. Tucker, Esq., has been sent by us to Europe, to secure, with the aid of American artists abroad, a succession of most Splendid Illustrations, and thus, with the aid of our home force, we shall present every novelty as it arises fresh to our readers.

COLORED PLATES, OF GREAT BEAUTY, will be furnished to our readers hereafter, in addition to the usual elegant steel and mezzotint engravings which we monthly present to them. We shall commence the first with a series of plates of Colored Wild and Cage Birds of rare beauty; designs for these are now in the hands of our artists.

Our July number will contain the commencement of a POWERFUL NOVEL, from the pen of H. W. Herbert [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

A RECOLLECTION.

FROM THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

"Our chairs among the dead—the dead!
I saw not funeral pass,
Earth gives me heartsome a viewal:
Clay, weeds and tangled grass.
There were a few—a large few, I ween,
Old friends and kindly folk,
That walked—senior equals!—behind the hearse
My best friend almost broke!

That sunny morn—oh, Heaven! the scene
Comes fresh upon my eyes;
The mountain church, the mossy green,
The lowering, heavy sky;
The friends—though sad and sorrowful,
Old ones! I see now they shed
The grave is nothing new to them
Whose hearts are worn and dead.

And did I weep? No—not a tear;
Mine eyes refused to flow;
I wish those recollections would weep,
They say it eases woe.
I wept before I took that stand
Behind the churchyard gate;
They came—and now the mingling gold
Her coffin's lowest plate.

The coffin sunk, the dreary vault
Recovered its silent gloom,
They prayed! my heart could raise no prayer,
I was hearing it my friend.
They passed, they passed; I shrunk convulsed,
For why should strangers see
To follow to the vault their friend?
What business had I there?

But when their footsteps passed away!
When through the silent place,
My sight, my pangs alone were heard!
With slow and tottering pace,
I came, and threw me on the grave,
I kissed, and kissed again,
The turf that held my generous clay—
I had no wept ill then.

And set then gone, my beautiful!
Oh, death's a fearful thought,
It unravels the living of life
That loved, and laughed, and wrought,
In thousand spells of use and use'n,
No more to speak, to move
Cold, cruel death! it crushes all,
Even you—undying love.

Historical Sketch.

THE FATE OF THE TONQUIN.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE OREGON FUR TRADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE ILLUSTRATED BUSINESS POST, BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

In the year 1810, Mr. Astor, of New York, engaged in the land scheme of establishing a number of trading posts on the Columbia River, in Oregon, its tributaries, and along the shores of the Pacific, also on the head waters of the Missouri, with a factory at the mouth of the Columbia. His plan was to send goods from New York by sea to the factory, to be exchanged for furs, which he intended to trade overseas to China, and exchange them there for silks and teas. In execution of this project, he fitted out a large vessel called the Tonquin, with men and guns, and such articles as might be needed at his ports in Oregon. This ship was commanded by a man named Thorn, who might have understood the management of a vessel; but he utterly failed to know how to treat savages to the best advantage, at least the kind he was to encounter's universe. He was very impatient under any provocation, and flew into a passion in a moment if anything happened to go wrong with him and his crew, often abusing them for trifling offences, and thus pleasing himself in no very pleasant relations to the worth his own.

The mouth of the Columbia, according to all accounts, must have a very frightful aspect, and it is represented as having very extensive and bars at its entrance, a bar that will always dismunish the value of that river in a commercial point of view. The vast volume of small bones down the river, is thrown back by the constant swelling of the sea, and thus becomes a serious obstruction in the way of vessels that would enter the Columbia.

The Tonquin met with delay, difficulties and danger at this place, and was compelled to stand about four days several days, while boats were sent to sound the bars, and find a channel of sufficient depth to allow the ship to pass over. The Indians interpreter, per chance, conversing along the coast, informed the Captain of this fact, and warned him to be upon his guard against the treachery of the savages, for being a man of obstinate will, and one who fail things in his own way, he landed upon the island, and opened a trade with the Indians.

He had expected to make great bargains with the savages, but having before dealt with some French traders, and thereby learned the better value of their skins, they demanded a heavier price than Thorn felt disposed to give, and he returned on board the Tonquin grumbling and disexhibited with his bad success.

The Captain was pacing up and down his vessel's deck, in the most moody imaginable, when the interpreter approached him, and told him that he had better because of the tribe on shore, as they were plotting with him and put his crew to death.

"Let them try it," was the careless reply, "and they will meet with a different reception than they calculate upon. I do not feel afraid of an attack from them."

They are exceedingly treacherous and hostile, and Shuttong, their chieftain, is a shrewd and cunning warrior," urged the interpreter.

"I have heard enough of your prating about dangers and surprises," exclaimed Thorn, in a heated tone, "and I don't want to hear any more of them. I can manage the affairs of my own ship without any of your assistance," and turning away he went into the cabin.

The interpreter walked quietly to the forward part of the vessel, and as he stood leaning upon the taffrail, gazing into the sea, a hand was inheavily upon his shoulder, and looking up, he beheld Lewis, the steward of the ship, standing beside him.

"What were you telling Captain Thorn?" he asked.—I thought I caught the word savages, as I passed by you."

"He no speak more," answered the Indian.

"White chief no like to hear me speak."

The interpreter had assumed the gutteral, half-spoken sounds of the English language, and seemed inclined to say no more.

"The Captain is cross and ill-natured," continued Lewis, "and one who has you told him."

"No, me no tell more," said the insulted savage relapsed into silence, and the steward in vain endeavored to get anything more out of him.

Lewis stood near to the centre of the ship, and thought bitterly of the situation of the crew and the vessel. The course of the Captain had been harshly condemned by him, and he well knew that a majority of the men were entirely dissatisfied with the brutal and tyrannical conduct of Thorn. Thoughts of a tender passed through the mind of the brave seaman, but his mind strayed from such a hostile course, and undecided what to do, he concluded to retire for the night, and act the next day as circumstances might decree.

The next morning Thorn was upon deck by daylight, and was surprised to discover a large number of canoes loaded with savages approaching the Tonquin. But very slight progress was made in water, and neared the vessel, he saw that they were each filled with furs, and his cupidity was roused at once to obtain them; but his mind strayed of the late bargains they wished to make the day before, and were coming to sell on the same terms his own offer. In a few moments they came along-side, and mounted up the side upon deck, each carrying some of their furs with them. Among the rest was Shuttong, the head Sachem of the tribe, who came on with a pride suited to rank.

Upon making proposeurs to them, Thorn was greatly enraged to find that they asked the same price as they did the day previous, and indignantly refused to purchase them.

"White chief no pay much for skins—me tell him fix nothing—me give him pale face chief," said Shuttong, following the Captain to and fro across the deck, and poking a skin which he held in his hand towards the enraged officer.

"Begone," cried Thorn, in a rage, "or I'll kick you overboard. Don't be so long your furs or pay face, you red scoundrel."

"My give him fix white chief, him no able to pay for him skins—take him for square," and Shuttong threw the skin at the feet of Thorn.

The latter of the quick-tempered Captain grew livid with rage at this act of the Sachem, and springing forward he seized the savage by the back of the neck, and giving him a push from him, he kicked it up by kicking him overboard. The enraged commenced between the water, and a devilyell rose from a hundred warriors, as they made demonstrations to attack the ship, but the chief instantly rose to the top of the waves, and was dragged into a canoe by some of his men.

In the meantime, the infuriated Captain, reckless of all consequences, ordered his men to drive the rest of the Indians from the deck, and they were hustled unceremoniously over the sides of the ship, and several of them were severely injured by the hasty fall into the canoes.

When Shuttong was safely placed in the canoe, the savages started for the shore, and a gun or two which had been run out by the Captain's order, was considered as the cause of this extraordinary haste to land. The interpreter, who had grown with fighted men, and revered the brave seven, now once more approached Thorn, and told him the Indians would certainly revenge the outrage they suffered their Sachem, and advised him to weigh anchor and sail from the port.

But the sunnese officer paid no attention to the warnings of the interpreter, but again insulted him by telling him that he was afraid of savages in his own affairs, and that he thought the savages had learned a lesson that would prevent them. The interpreter rather urged the matter, as he knew well the character of the savages, and the danger they were subject, but Thorn finally ordered him to be silent, and declared he did not fear an attack from the Indians.

Thus silenced, the interpreter became sullen and silent, and said no more to the rash and self-willed Thorn.

Another day passed by, and when morning came again, five or three canoes came off from the shore, and approached the ship; and some of the Indians ascended on board, informed Thorn that they would sell him the furs at his own price, and cordially bartered away those which they brought with him for little or nothing, in exchange for goods.

Gradually more boats came alongside, all of which were filled with savages, and bartering went on better, but stronger to say, none wished any article of trade or exchange, and the ship's deck presented nothing to give such bargains as enabled them to make enormous profits.

Once more, and for the last time, the interpreter spoke to the Captain, warning him to beware of the Indians, and telling him that they were only chasing the knives to murder him and his crew. With no such, the Captain laughed at his fears, and all of the savages, three or four hundred in number, to climb up on the ship's decks, and continued to supply them with weapons, until each one was armed. Some hostile demonstrations which were about this time made, however, caused the Captain, and he gave orders to push out from shore; but this was not done the word and the first gun yell was raised upon deck by Shuttong, which was responded to by hundreds of voices, and with knives, war clubs and other weapons, the battle commenced the work of slaughter.

The first was fell was Lewis. He was engaged in bargaining over a bale of blankets, when he received a shock from the sight of a spear upon his back, and he was cut down by the savage with a tomahawk. Mr. McKay, another of the crew, who was seated in the tafferal, was knocked into the sea with a war club, where he was set upon by the women in the canoes, and fatally dispatched.

The interpreter, Captain Thorn, though taken completely by surprise, made a desperate and gallant resistance against fearful odds. Calling on a reckless and quick-tempered man, he was also fighting his way to the cabin companion-way, when the deck without arms, save a clasp-knife stuck in his belt, he was compelled to fall back into the cabin, rushed upon him, but, with a single blow. Thorn laid the savage dead at his feet, and was comfortably armed by several pistols and muskets. Towering up amid his host of enemies, he fought like a madman, and as the sight spread him, strewing the quarter-deck with dead and wounded, and gaining his way towards the cabin, where he had free arms, but which he was deemed never to reach. For a single instant everyone on board the vessel, in the midst of blood, he found on the tillers wheel, when a tall savage struck him from behind with a war club, and fell dead upon the deck, where he was instantly dispatched with knives, and loosed overboard.

While this was transacting on the quarter-deck, a medley fight was going on throughout the ship. The first man who fell was Lewis. He was engaged in bargaining over a bale of blankets, when he received a shock from the sight of a spear upon his back, and he was cut down by the savage with a tomahawk. Mr. McKay, another of the crew, who was seated in the taffrail